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New Species of Fungi

BY CHARLES H. PECK

Tricholoma niveipes

Pileus at first hemispherical or very convex, becoming broadly convex or nearly plane, dry, innately fibrillose, almost virgate, dark brown or grayish-brown; flesh white; lamellae rather narrow, close, sinuate, snowy white; stem equal or nearly so, solid or stuffed, snowy white; spores oblong, $7-8\ \mu$ long, $3\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 5-12 cm. broad; stem 5-7 cm. long, 6-12 mm. thick.

Sandy soil under or near pine trees. South Yarmouth, Mass. October. S. Davis. The species is allied to *T. terreum* and its variety *fragrans*, from both of which it is separable by its more fibrillose pileus, its closer pure white lamellae and very white stem and by its more narrow spores.

Hygrophorus pallidus

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane with the margin somewhat decurved and sometimes wavy, glabrous, hygrophanous, pale lilac or mauve and sometimes striatulate on the margin when moist, grayish-white when dry; lamellae rather thick, distant, arcuate, adnate or slightly decurrent, colored nearly like the pileus when moist, subcinereous when dry; stem slender, equal or narrowed downwards, glabrous, hollow, white; spores white, subglobose, $5-6\ \mu$ long, $4-5\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 1.5-3 cm. broad; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

Damp, mossy or swampy ground. Mass. September. S. Davis. This is apparently related to such species as *H. sphacrosporus* and *H. Peckii*.

Hygrophorus pusillus

Pileus convex, thin, slightly viscid, glabrous, white; lamellae arcuate, subdistant, decurrent, white; stem short, glabrous, hollow, white, with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores $4-6\ \mu$ long.

Pileus 1-2 cm. broad; stem 2-2.5 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

Growing on the ground in dense woods. Moscow Mountains, Idaho. November. L. F. Henderson. The species is apparently related to *H. niveus*, but its pileus is not at all umbilicate, and the

plant has a pleasant anise-like odor. By its hollow stem and smaller spores it is separable from *H. russo-coriaceus*.

Hygrophorus paludosus

Pileus fleshy, convex, obtuse, covered with a thick yellowish or brownish gluten, whitish; flesh white, taste slightly acrid, odor earthy; lamellae adnate or slightly decurrent, subdistant, whitish, stained with greenish-yellow when old; stem nearly equal, rather long, flexuous, often curved at the base, solid, glutinous, white, with yellowish glandular dots at the top, streaked with brownish fibers or shreds of the dried gluten when dry; spores white, broadly elliptic, 8–10 μ long, 5–7 μ broad.

Pileus 2–4 cm. broad; stem 5–10 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

Growing among peat mosses. Greenville, Mich. September. B. O. Longyear. The species is apparently related to *H. chrysodon*, but its habitat is different, it is a more slender plant, the dots at the top of the stem become black in drying, and there are yellowish stains at the base of the stem.

Russula pulverulenta

Pileus rather thin, convex, soon centrally depressed or subumbilicate, even on the margin, pulverulent or scurfy, grayish-brown; flesh white, taste disagreeable, odor fetid; lamellae moderately close, adnate, white, the interspaces veiny; stem subequal, thickly beset with yellow dots or granules, white at the top, pallid below; spores globose, 8 μ in diameter.

Pileus 3–5 cm. broad; stem 3–4 cm. long, 8–10 mm. thick.

Woods. Michigan. July. B. O. Longyear.

The relationship of this species is apparently with *R. foetens* and *R. granulata*, from both of which it is very distinct by the yellow pulverulence of the pileus and stem and by the even margin of the pileus.

Russula ventricosipes

Pileus thin, broadly convex, nearly plane or slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, varying in color from tawny yellow to pale alutaceous; flesh white; lamellae thin, narrow, close, slightly sinuate, adnate, white or whitish, becoming discolored in drying; stem stout, firm, ventricose, solid, or somewhat spongy within, subglabrous, whitish above, reddish toward the pointed base; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, 6–8 μ long, 6 μ broad.

Pileus 5–7 cm. broad; stem 5–7 cm. long, about 2.5 cm. thick in the middle, more narrow toward each end.

Sandy soil under or near pine trees. South Yarmouth, Mass. October. S. Davis.

A singular species resembling in some respects *Tricholoma compactum*, but apparently a *Russula*. Remarkable for the thin, slightly sinuate lamellae and the stout ventricose stem which seems out of proportion to the small thin pileus.

Cantharellus pulchrifolius

Pileus thin, convex or slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, distantly and obscurely ciliate on the margin, white; lamellae simple, unequal, distant, decurrent, bright yellow; stem nearly equal, glabrous, hollow, white; spores elliptic, 8μ long, $4-5\mu$ broad.

Pileus about 1 cm. broad; stem 1-1.5 cm. long, about 1 mm. thick.

Decayed wood. Moscow Mountains, Idaho. October and November. L. F. Henderson.

This is a small but beautiful species. The bright but delicate yellow hymenium, approaching a deep chrome, contrasts prettily with the clear white color of the pileus and stem. The cilia on the margin of the pileus are distant and easily overlooked. The lamellae are unbranched but a few short ones intervene.

Marasmius tomentosipes

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane, generally umbilicate, glabrous, widely striate on the margin when moist, brownish yellow or ferruginous, becoming brown with age; lamellae thin, subdistant, unequal, arcuate, decurrent, pale yellow, interspaces venose; stem slender, tough, elastic, hollow, blackish-brown, covered with a tawny tomentum which is more dense and matted at the base; spores elliptic, $6-7\mu$ long, $3-4\mu$ broad.

Pileus 1-3.5 cm. broad; stem 2-4 cm. long, about 1 mm. thick.

Vegetable mold in damp mossy places in coniferous woods. Moscow, Idaho. December. L. F. Henderson.

This species bears a close resemblance to *Omphalia campanella* and might easily be mistaken for it if the tomentum of the stem is overlooked. This is sometimes collected in minute tufts which to the naked eye give a pulverulent appearance to the surface of the stem. The plants revive under the influence of moisture.

Lentinus Americanus

Pileus thin, convex, nearly plane, centrally depressed or subinfundibuliform, glabrous, irregular or lobed on the margin, pallid; lamellae moderately close, dentate and lacerate on the edge, slightly decurrent, whitish; stem short, nearly equal, even, solid, brown with a reddish-brown strigose villosity toward the base; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, $6\ \mu$ long, $5\text{--}6\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 2–2.5 cm. broad; stem 1–1.5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

Growing singly or in tufts, rarely on rotten logs, commonly on the ground in moist shady thickets. Volmer, Idaho. L. F. Henderson.

The stem is sometimes eccentric but it is not at all sulcate. The plants have a delicate odor resembling that of apricots and an agreeable taste.

Entoloma nigricans

Pileus thin, convex, becoming irregularly expanded and centrally depressed, innately silky fibrillose, shining, dark gray or blackish, the cuticle often radiately cracking, inodorous; lamellae broad, subdistant, sinuate, adnate, salmon color; stem equal, silky fibrillose, at first solid, becoming hollow, shining, white streaked with black, sometimes scurfy at the top; spores salmon color, angular, uninucleate, $8\text{--}12\ \mu$ long, nearly as broad.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm. broad; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

Woods in low ground. Near St. Louis, Mo. October. N. M. Glatfeldter. In the dried specimens the margin of the pileus is somewhat striate or sulcate, but the pileus is not striate when fresh nor is it hygrophanous.

Locellina Starnesii

Pileus fleshy but thin, convex or nearly plane, somewhat umbonate, white with a sepia brown center from which radiate brown streaks or lines intermingled with minute brown spots or dots; flesh white; lamellae narrow, close, free, concealed when young by the membranaceous white veil, pink or rosy tinted, becoming cinereous brown with age; stem slender, often curved, sometimes straight, stuffed with a small pith, white, ending below in a cup-like bulb; annulus superior, often torn and adhering partly to the stem and partly to the margin of the pileus; spores brown, elliptic, $5\text{--}6\ \mu$ long, $4\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5–5 cm. broad; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, about 4 mm. thick.

Bath, Georgia. October. V. Starnes.

So far as known to me, this is the first representative of this genus found in our country. I find no description to match it and take great pleasure in dedicating it to its discoverer.

Agaricus Sterlingii

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex or sometimes slightly depressed in the center, slightly silky and sometimes with appressed spot-like scales in the center, pale brown or grayish-brown; flesh dingy, white or brownish; lamellae thin, close, free, pale brown, becoming blackish-brown with age; stem equal or nearly so, solid or stuffed, whitish, sometimes darker above the annulus; veil thick, partly adhering to the margin of the pileus and partly to the stem; spores broadly elliptic, 6–8 μ long, 4 μ broad.

Pileus 5–12 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 8–12 mm. thick.

Cespitose. December and April. New Jersey. E. B. Sterling.

This is one of the few species of the genus *Agaricus* in which the lamellae show no pinkish hues in any stage of development. Even in the young plant they have a light sepia tint which becomes darker with age. This mushroom is edible and is regarded by the two families who have eaten it freely, as richer in flavor than the common mushroom. It seems to be more productive and less quickly perishable. Specimens were sent me by Mr. Sterling to whom the species is dedicated.

Clavaria grandis

Stem stout, distinct, radicating, divided above into numerous long erect or slightly diverging branches which are repeatedly branched, solid but very fragile, glabrous, reddish-brown with white tips at first, becoming somewhat pulverulent and ferruginous brown with concolorous tips when old, somewhat fragrant; spores ferruginous, broadly elliptic or subglobose, distinctly verrucose, 10–12 μ long, 6–8 μ broad.

Plant 12–20 cm. high, nearly as broad above; stem 2–2.5 cm. thick.

Thin woods under *Smilax* bushes. Maryland. September. F. J. Braendle.

According to Mr. Braendle this large *Clavaria* is edible when prepared as pickles and put up in spiced vinegar.

HELVELLA MACROPUS brevis var. nov.

Cups small, 8–16 mm. broad; hymenium black or nearly so; stem short, 8–16 mm. long; spores uninucleate.

Massachusetts. G. E. Morris.

The small size, darker hymenium and very short stem, which is scarcely more than half an inch long, are the distinguishing characters of this variety. A conglobated mass of earth adheres to the bottom of the stem which thereby appears at first sight to be bulbous.